BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1814, [NUMBER 1156

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT at 12 o'Clock on Monday next the 24th Instant, will be disposed of by public Auction, at the Tamarind Tree, A HORSE, received from Broach, on the Honorable Company's account.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. WEDDERBURN,
BOMBAY Civil Pay Master.
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
21st October 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC SIDE.

In the Goods of MICHAEL RYAN, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Dragoons, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application hath this day been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to Mrs. ANN RYAN the widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 18th October 1814.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Matter of the Will of NINIAN LEWIS PURVIS, late of Bombay Mariner deceased.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of the said NINIAN LEWIS PURVIS, having been granted to JOHN STEWART, and ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON of Bombay Esqrs. the Executors named in the said will. All Persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of ANNABOY Widow of GOVIND RAM Sinoy late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant.

APPLICATION hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by MUSSOO BHICOO Sinoy of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a Creditor in the above Goods that Letters of Administration be committed to him. All Persons concerned in the said Goods are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of October 1814.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

THIS DAY
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Hormasjee Bomanjee's
COTTON SCREWS
OPPOSITE THE POLICE OFFICE

A quantity of rejected Beer in Casks, from Hodgson, imported by the Ship Java Captain Templer.

Bombay, 22d October 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 24th Instant,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glass Ware, &c the Property of Gentlemen leaving the settlement; Also on the same day, a few Articles belonging to Ahbutboy Alleyboy Bora, to close that account.

Bombay, 22d October 1814.

F. TOMKINS,

HAS FOR SALE
THIS DAY
BY AUCTION,

VARIOUS Articles of Furniture as Dining and other Tables, Side Boards, Couches, Chairs; A neat Palankeen nearly new; Some Plated and Silver Ware; Thirty Dozen of excellent Cyder and Perry; Twenty Dozen of fine old Jamaica Rum and Twenty Dozen Beer; Also a quantity of Europe Piece Goods, Plain and worked Muslins, Agabans, Dorias; Some pieces of Long Cloth, &c. and at 12 o'clock, Two Buggy Horses with Harness and Saddle Horse &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d October 1814.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
Bombay Tavern Warehouse,

A FEW Casks of Europe Salt Beef and Pork, which still remain on hand of a very superior quality, and are selling wholesale and retail on moderate terms.

Bombay, 22d October 1814.

TO

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

In your paper of the 15th instant, you seem to think, that the Island of Bourbon is not ceded to Great Britain in the late Treaty of Peace with France. The words in the French Language in the clause which specifies those conquests which Great Britain is not to restore to France, are "et de l'Ile de France et de ces dependences, nommement Rodrigue et les Sechelles," those words I should have translated "The Isle of France and its dependencies, inclusively of Rodrigues and the Sechelles." The word "nommement," according to the idiom of the French Language, I conceive has not the sense of excluding all particulars but those which immediately follow it, it is rather a word of emphasis, and to ascertain what might otherwise be dubious. In Boyer's French Dictionary, it is translated "namely, particularly, specially, expressly." That Bourbon was a dependency on the Isle of France was unquestionable, and therefore it was unnecessary to name it expressly. But Rodrigues and the Sechelles, were of a very doubtful character, they had no regular Government, no force to protect them, and were places of refreshment for wood and water, by the British as well as the French Navy. A question might therefore have arisen, whether those Islands were intended to be excluded from restoration, by the words "et de ces dependences," and it was prudent expressly to declare that they were to be retained by Great Britain, as one of the dependencies of the Isle of France. The interest of the Indian community in the cession of the Isle of Bourbon has induced me to suggest my interpretation of the words in the late Treaty of Peace. But as you, Mr. Editor, are a Lawyer, and obviously a limb of no diminutive dimensions, it is with much hesitation I venture to differ from you.

CIVILIAN.

Bombay 18th October 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th Oct. 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

LIEUT. W. W. QUARTLEY, of the Battalion of Artillery is permitted to proceed to England on Sick Certificate, and to be absent from his Corps and duty for a period of twelve months.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th Oct. 1814.

The furlough to England on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant Quartley, of the Battalion of Artillery by the Government Order of the 15th Instant, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Capt. J. A. Kempe, Commanding at Kurree is permitted to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent from his Station until the 30th of November next.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. J. J. Hawkes, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. to the situation of Adjutant to that Battalion in the room of Lieutenant Bunyan deceased,—date of appointment, 27th September 1814.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th Oct. 1814.

Lieutenant J. Brown attached to the Bombay Native Cavalry is allowed a furlough to Bussorah on Sick Certificate, for a period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

We have published in another part of our paper the remaining Extracts which by the kindness of a friend, we were enabled to make from the English papers received by the Vestal; no additional news has been received during the past week of any material importance, and we have only to look forward to the arrival of the expected Indiamen from England as a means of relieving the natural anxiety which has been felt by the accounts of the unsettled State of of France and Spain received by the Vestal. We earnestly hope, that, wise and vigorous measures will have been adopted to arrange the differences, and stifle the difficulties which appear to have commenced in these unhappy Countries, but our present advices only tend to excite our curiosity and alarm, and we have yet to be made acquainted with the steps that have been taken to secure the blessings of Peace and the reestablishment of a permanent and universal tranquillity in Europe.

The Citizens of Antwerp have presented a petition to Louis the 18th in which they intreat him to restore those celebrated productions of the immortal Rubens which formerly added to the sublimity of their Cathedral—It will give us pleasure to hear he has complied with their request.

The Duke of Rocca Romana, ecuyer to the King of Naples, quitted Florence on the 5th of May, having first made over the Government of Tuscany to the Prince of Rospigliosi, who took possession of the grand Duchy in the name of the Arch-Duke Ferdinand.

By accounts dated Madrid the 5th of May it appears that the King was still at Valencia, that the war of pamphlets was carried on with great activity between the Partisans of the kingly and constitutional authority, and it is further said the Monarch himself had caused a new constitutional charter to be drawn up—The Cortez on the 25th and 30th of April sent addresses beseeching him to accelerate his return to the capital. During his stay at Valencia, it is asserted that the principal part of the Nobility had rallied round him, and that the Duke de Hijar was among the number of those who had joined him. It is also said that the regiment of Spanish Guards, quartered at Cadiz, had expressed sentiments decidedly in favor of the King. A considerable body of Troops were embarking for South America, it being the object of Government to bring back the refractory colonies to a state of order and submission as soon as possible.

Soult arrived at Paris on the 10th of May. The armies of Catalonia, Arragon, Spain and the Pyrenees have been united into one under the name of the army of the South, and the Duke of Albufera has been nominated by the King to the command of it.

Bom. Gaz.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following extract from Division Orders by Colonel Cooke, on the departure of the 2d Battalion 56th Regiment from Surat.

Surat Castle 10th October 1814.

On the occasion of the removal of the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's 56th Regiment from Surat, Colonel Cooke feels it a most pleasant part of his duty thus publickly to record his unqualified approbation of the exemplary good conduct of that Corps since they have been under his Command, which evinces the great attention that has been paid to them by Lieutenant Colonel Kingscote and the Officers, and which reflects the highest credit on them and the Men of the Battalion. Colonel Cooke will not fail to bring to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Forces conduct so meritorious and praiseworthy.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—15th Ship, Alexander, Captain L. Auldjo, to London.

PASSENGERS PER ALEXANDER.

Mrs. Auldgo.
Doctor and Mrs. Dunbar.
Miss Toriano.
Major Ramsay.
Capt. Campbell, H. M. 47th Regiment.
Lieut. and Mrs. Deverell, H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. Wade.
Lieut. Baker.
Lieut. Bennet.
Lieut. Godby.

CHILDREN.

Miss Charlotte Elphinstone,
Master John Elphinstone.
Master Wm. Richard Russell.
Master Edmund Deverel.
Miss Lydia Deverel.
Miss Frances Deverel.

Thomas Mathews, Invalid from the Artillery.

Captain and Mrs. Hughes and family of the Madras Establishment, are expected also to go as passengers from Cochin.

Ditto 17th, Brig Hope, Capt. John Paterson, to Bengal.

Yesterday, sailed the Ship Java, Captain Templer to London, the following is a list of the Passengers per Ship Java.

Mrs. Bell.
Master Charles Bell.
Master Edward Bell.
Vincent de Madrole, Male native servant.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. Robert Baynes.
Mrs. Johanna Baynes.
Miss Aletto Baynes.
Peter Salesti, Male native servant.
Mary, Female do. do.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Towsey, Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Whitehill, 2d. 6th.
Lieut. Cazalet, 2d. 6th.
Lieut. H. D. Robertson, 5th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Gallwey, Pioneers.

Lieut. and Adjutant J. H. Dunsterville, 1st 6th.
Lieut. Jas. Barton, Artillery.

BOMBAY.

DEATH]—On the 20th Instant, after a long and painful Illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude and Resignation, Thomas Carson Esq. Regimental Quarter Master, of H. M. 17th Dragoons sincerely regretted by his brother officers, and all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES]—On Thursday Evening, the 22d instant, at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Captain James St. John Ranclaud, of H. M. 56th Regiment, to Susannah, Daughter of the late Hugh Boscawen, Esq. M. P.

On Saturday last, the 17th current, Mr. Richard Smiton, to Miss Sarah MacKinnon.

At Midnapore, in April last, G. Skipton, Esq. Surgeon at Cuttack, to Miss Mary Stacey.

DEATHS]—On the 5th current, Mr. Henry King.

On the 6th current, Mr. Charles Murray, Junior, the Son of Mr. Charles Murray, Provisioner.

At Patna, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. John Baptist Le Breton, late Merchant at that place, aged 54 years, after a long and lingering illness, much and sincerely regretted by his numerous Friends and Acquaintances.

At Sea, on the 13th of June last, on his voyage to Europe, after a painful illness, Captain Robert Rankin, Commander of the Honorable Company's Ship Union, second Son of John Rankin, Esq of Dudhope, North Britain, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of Relatives and Friends.

Calcutta Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 23d.

It is mentioned in the ministerial papers towards the close of April, that the bases of the future commercial intercouse between Great Britain and France, were then negotiating at Paris: the following are stated to be the duties proposed on several commodities:

	Former duties	*Proposed new duties.*
Tea.....	1000 livres pr. cwt.	50 livres pr. cwt.
Cottons....	842.....	42.....
Clayed sugars—.....	.....	35.....
Coffee and Cocoa.....	.....	35.....
Raw sugars.....	.....	15.....
Indigo.....	.....	2 livres per lb.

India goods are noticed, and are to be admitted into France; but the conditions on which they are to be introduced, have not yet been determined.

Towards the end of April, gold bullion had fallen considerably in price, and on the 29th of that month, a London paper observes that an "influx of it is daily expected from the continent."

[*Cal. Morg. Post.*

LAUDABLE SOCIETY. On the day of our last publication, the members of this institution assembled at the Bank of Hindoostan, when the following gentlemen were nominated Directors;—Alexander Colvin, John Palmer, George Cruttenden, J. W. Fulton, and J. Fullarton, Esquires: the following further particulars of what transpired at this meeting, are from the Mirror:

The new Scheme of Regulations was discussed and adopted.

By the resolutions of Friday last, the Laudable Society will be revived from the 31st of December in the present year, and extended for the further term of seven years, or to the 31st of December, 1821, under certain modifications of, and additions to, the present regulations. The principal of these are,—

Every Member in the next Society may hold ten shares,* and the certificate of health now to be tendered, will be sufficient to qualify such Member for admission into another Society, at the expiration of the year 1821, for a further term of seven years. Children, above the age of three years, are eligible to become Members; the age at which persons are admitted is extended five years beyond the former admitted term of life, i. e. from 65 to 70 and the sub-division of shares into halves and quarters is allowed.

*Seven only in the present Society.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1814.

One of the most prominent subjects alluded to in the journals published between the 2d and 9th of May is that which has reference to the measures adopted for the speedy reduction of the naval and military establishments of Great Britain. In the former case we find that all harbour duty men, and impress gangs have been discharged—orders have been issued for the discharge of all foreign seamen—convoys from ports in the channel to the North Seas have been discontinued—material reductions have been made in the extent of the telegraph communications—and many ships are stated as about to be paid off. In a letter addressed from the Admiralty to the Fleet we find the regulations stated, according to which the reduction of the number of seamen employed in active service is to take place, viz. that those who have served the longest will be the first discharged, as far as the existing distribution of the navy, and the circumstances of the present war with America will permit. In the Army a great reduction in the Staff of the Home Districts is stated to have been determined on, so as to take place on the 24th of June—the permanent services of the yeomanry cavalry have been dispensed with—the militia regiments are on the move towards their respective counties, preparatory, it is supposed, to their being disembodied—the government works carrying on for a considerable time back, on Chatham lines, are ordered to be discontinued, &c. &c. By these reductions of forces and retrenchments of expence, and similar ones which may be expected, in consequence of the declaration of ministers that a great reduction in both establishments is to commence immediately, the enormous burthens which have been so long and cheerfully born by the inhabitants of Britain will be greatly lessened, while internal and commercial prosperity may be expected to extend beyond all former boundaries.

Notwithstanding the necessity of retrenching on a sweeping scale for the diminution of the public burthens, it is gratifying to observe the solicitude of government, as evinced in parliament for ensuring "a part payment" as the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed it, "of the debt of gratitude which all owe to the navy and army." This is proposed to be done, by an increase of half pay to those discharged from the service in consequence of the return of peace. Such a measure cannot fail of obtaining the warm and unanimous approbation of the community. To the services of these British heroes all Europe as well as Britain is indebted for the return of halcyon days, and for the prospects that are opened of their long continuance, and it is certainly the first duty of their countrymen to ensure ease to the retirement of those individuals, whose services have been of such great and general importance.

It is impossible to omit adverting to the deliberations of the British Parliament on the subject of the Slave trade, so as to take advantage of existing circumstances for its entire abolition from the policy of Europe in general. On the 3d of May, Mr. Wilberforce, the great champion of humanity, "moved for an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to take the present opportunity of proposing to foreign powers the abolition of the Slave Trade." The motion was warmly supported by the leaders of all parties, and unanimously carried. The ultimate objects of this motion can hardly fail of being secured, and by such measures the Parliament of Britain sustains with credit its high character of the most enlightened assembly in the universe.

[*Bengal Hurk.*

In our paper of the 10th current, we stated in round numbers the amount of the private Tonnage lately taken up, or about to be taken up at this port for England. The correctness of our estimate has been fully verified in an article published in last Thursday's paper, containing lists of Shipping, thus employed or destined, with their burthens annexed. To the items of these lists we have to add, that another ship, building at Fort Gloucester in the yard of Messrs. James Scott and Co. of about 1200 tons burthen, and expected to be launched shortly, is intended to take cargo in a for England, and we understand that the June is also expected to proceed on a homeward bound voyage. With these additions, the whole may be reckoned on, as thirty thousand tons or upwards, a proof of the strong effects which the happy changes in Europe have already had on the commercial enterprise of this country, and a striking instance also of the ability of the mercantile interest at Bengal to take advantage of propitious times. The following are the lists alluded to:

List of Ships, loading in the Hoogly River for London.
SEPTEMBER, 1811.

Names.	*Tons.*
Cornwall.	1000
City of Edinburgh,	500
Mangles,	750
Fort William,	1400
Cornwallis,	1000
Lady Nugent, (new ship,)	600
Lady Campbell, (forty. Melville,)	1100
Indian Oak,	600

And the following New Ships building also intended to go

One at Mr. Smith's of	600
A ditto ditto ditto,	580
A ditto ditto at Mr. Blackmore's	530
One ditto ditto at Mr. Kyd's,	700
	9360 Tons.

Ships of this Port lately sailed for England.

Matild,	1000
Marchioness of Wellesley,	900
Forbes,	600
Frances Sherburne,	600
Troubridge,	1000
Baroffe,	900
Kent (new ship,)	500
Lady Flora, ditto,	800
Auspicious,	500
General Kyd, Vansittart, } all private goods.	1400
	9600 Tons.

Bengal Ships at Home.

Lord Moira,	600
Severn,	556
Swallow, } sold in England,	356
Hindostan, }	550
Bengal Merchant,	465
Radnor,	466
Coromandel,	500
Indian,	500
Ganges,	605
Mornington,	800
General Wellesley,	380
Wellesley,	400
John Palmer,	850
Countess of Loudon,	500
Woodbridge,	600
Claudine,	500
Countess of Harcourt,	200
	9110 Tons.

We copy the following from one of the Calcutta Papers (the India Gazette) as it tends to throw some additional light on the accounts lately received from Bussora of the dissentions existing amongst the different classes of the Spanish people in respect to the New Constitution.

The greater part of what is here mentioned we are sorry to find is too true; what relates to Lord Wellington, we trust, is unfounded.

In our extra paper of Tuesday last, we submitted an abstract of the few heads of intelligence which we were able to collect, from a verbal communication with the Supracargo of the Portuguese ship *Commerciante*, from Lisbon the 13th of May.—Since that publication, a report has gone abroad, stating, that the *Commerciante* is the bearer of advices from the Peninsula of a very unwelcome complexion. It is said, that Ferdinand the Seventh had been met at Saragossa by a deputation from the Cortes, appointed to tender the new constitution of Spain for his acceptance; that he had rejected this constitution, whereupon the deputation refused to acknowledge his regal authority; that General Alava had then come forward, and offered to support the King's pretensions, with an army of 40,000 men; and finally, that, in this crisis of affairs, Lord Wellington had hastened back to Spain, in the hope of effecting a reconciliation between the adverse parties, but failing in this object, that he had declared for the cause of Ferdinand the Seventh, and proclaimed his determination to maintain the same, with the whole British force at his disposal.

We have not the least doubt, but that the above story is exceedingly exaggerated. And that part of it which relates to the conduct of Lord Wellington, is at variance not only with all reason and probability, but with the known fact, that Lord Wellington was actually at Paris, within a very few days of the date of the *Commerciante's* departure from Lisbon. To have committed himself in such a contest and for such a cause, without any previous communication with the British government, would have ill accorded indeed with the long-tried discretion of his Lordship's character. That part of the story therefore can claim no attention; and it is mentioned indeed, we understand, by the Supracargo of the *Commerciante* as a mere rumour which prevailed at Lisbon, or, more properly speaking, a conjecture with respect to the line of conduct which Lord Wellington *would* adopt under the circumstances of the times.

That matters, however, were not proceeding at all smoothly in Spain, and that there was some serious demurs or at least reluctance on the part of Ferdinand, to acknowledge the constitution which the Cortes had prepared for him, is, we think, but too evident, from more than one circumstance which has come to our knowledge. In the first place, we find, that we were mistaken in stating, that Ferdinand had actually arrived in Madrid. That event had not taken place. On the contrary, instead of proceeding direct to his capital, as a King restored from captivity would naturally do, he had been making a tour of the provinces. From Catalonia he had journeyed to Valencia, and from Valencia had gone to Saragossa. This looked like the conduct of a man, who was waiting the issue of events; and sufficiently tallies with the actual state of parties at Madrid, as described in the following translated extract of a letter, received from that Capital by the *Commerciante*, and written by a Spanish gentleman well known and long resident in this part of India.

"MADRID; *April 26*, 1814.

"I arrived in this city four days ago from "Cadiz; and propose to remain here for a- "bout eight or ten days longer, in order to "be present at the entrance of our King, "Ferdinand the Seventh, who has at length "been set at liberty by Bonaparte and arrived at Gerona, from whence he has proceeded "ed to Valencia, and from thence to Sara- "gossa. It is now said, that he is again on "his way back to Valencia, intending to go "to Murcia; and that, if he does not visit "any of the other provinces, he may be expected at Madrid early in May.—This subject occupies much of the public conversation; because there appears every disposition in the two parties, the friends of liberty "and the advocates of absolute power (the "*liberales* and the *serviles*,) to come presently "to blows. To which of these parties then, "do the Ministers and confidential friends, "who accompany the King, belong! If to "the former, all will go on well; but if to the "latter, we shall lose all the fruits of six years "suffering, and matters will revert to their "former state, with all the ancient abuses.

"The tragedy in New Spain is not yet "brought to conclusion, though now rapidly advancing towards it."

The following article from the Mercurio Lusitano, of the 28th of April, received by the *Commerciante*, gives some account of Ferdinand the Seventh's reception at Valencia.

"LISBON; APRIL 28.

"We have received Spanish Gazettes, containing intelligence to the 23d current. "In the Gazette of the Regency, there is "an article respecting the arrival of Ferdinand the Seventh at Valencia, of which "the following is an abstract.

"The Governor of Valencia has informed "the Regency, that His Majesty and the Infant Don Carlos arrived in that city, in "perfect health, on the 16th instant. The "President of the Regency went out as far "as Puzol to receive them, and the Infant "Don Antonio proceeded to the suburbs "of the city. Every where, the presence "of their monarch has excited excessive joy "among the people. Half an hour previous "to His Majesty's arrival at Valencia, it was "found impossible to resist the desire evinced by the inhabitants, to draw his carriage into the town; which they did accordingly, as far as the palace. During this "ceremony, the immense croud which waited his approach in the square of St. Domingo, as well as the numbers who covered the roofs of every house and convent, testified their gladness by so many "extraordinary demonstrations, that His "Majesty at length melted into tears."

We learn, that Sir Henry Wellesley, the British Minister at the Court of Spain, had set out from Madrid, for the purpose of waiting on Ferdinand the Seventh at Valencia.

SEPTEMBER 26th.

A private letter from London of the 7th of May, received by the express from Madras, contains the following interesting commercial information.

"LONDON; MAY 7, 1814.

"At the Indigo sale just now in progress, "the inferior and middling qualities are selling higher, than I ever recollect them to have "done; but the finest sort has not risen in the "same proportion. The same high prices will "in all probability continue for the next three "or four sales.

"It is supposed, that Piece Goods will hardly keep up their prices here for a continuance; "but they, as well as Indigo, Sugar, Cotton, "Drugs and Coffee, arriving within a reasonable period, promise an advantageous sale. "As yet however, our markets have not risen "much, because all the produce bought up on "speculation has not yet been taken off by "the Continent."

The Right Honorable the Governor General, with his family and suite, left Mirzapore on the 15th ultimo. And when last heard of on the 18th, His Lordship was at Narwar, a place six miles to the southward of Barroud, on his route to

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Allahabad. Lord Moira was not expected to reach Cawnpore, before the middle of next month.

Madras Intelligence.

OCTOBER 6th

On Friday evening last, a grand Entertainment consisting of a Ball and Supper, was given at the Pantheon by a party of Gentlemen, to Lieutenant General The Honorable John Abercromby, our late Governor, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe.

The Pantheon was brilliantly illuminated, and every preparation made suited to the occasion. General Abercromby, attended by the Stewards appointed to conduct the entertainment, entered the Ball Room about 11 o'clock, the Band playing "See the conquering Hero comes." Shortly after the Ball was opened by Lady Strange and Colonel Conway, and the dancing continued with great spirit till Supper was announced.

The Supper was laid in the Theatre, floored for the occasion. On the doors being thrown open, for the admission of the Company, several appropriate transparencies were discovered; it were superfluous to add, that every delicacy to be obtained at Madras, and the choicest Wines, were here in abundance. Several loyal and appropriate toasts were given: among the principal was "the Health of General Abercromby," which was drank with three times three, and loud and repeated bursts of applause: the General returned thanks in an elegant and feeling address.

After Supper the dancing recommenced, and was continued with unabated spirit 'till 4 o'clock in the morning, when the Ladies retired.

The whole of the Company, we understand, did not leave the Pantheon 'till after Sun-rise.

On Saturday the Honorable the late Governor embarked on the H. C. Ship Asia, Captain Tremenheere, for England.

General Abercromby was accompanied from the Fort to the Beach by the Right Honorable the Governor and a large body of the Principal European Gentlemen at Madras. The Troops in Garrison were drawn out and formed a street, through which the General passed to the Beach, under the usual Military honors. Salutes from the Fort, from Chepauk Palace, H. M. Ship Minden, and from the Asia, announced the embarkation of the General, who, immediately after the Boat quitted the shore, was greeted with three hearty cheers from the European Gentlemen who had accompanied him to the Beach: and were joined in these expressions of good-will by a very large body of Natives assembled to witness the General's embarkation.

The Asia, accompanied by the Ship Mary Anne, sailed early on Sunday morning, under convoy of H. M. S. Revolutionaire.

PASSENGERS.

Per Asia.—Lieutenant General The Honorable John Abercromby,—Mrs. Browne.—Miss Charlotte Browne.—Miss. Mary Maxwell,—Captain Stracey,—Major Gen. Browne, H. M. 69th Regiment; Major David Ross, of the Artillery; Major J. D. Browne, of the Artillery; Captain L. S. Smith, 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I. Captain Campbell, H. M. Royal Scots; Lieut. Enderby, H. M. 22d Dragoons, Lieutenant Perring, H. M. 25th Dragoons, Lieut. Burroughs, H. M. 69th Regt. Mr. John Robison, and Mr. Joseph Bovis.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. and Miss. Underwood.

Per Mary Anne.—Mrs. Henry, Miss Margaret Henry,—Qr. Mr. Henry, H. M. 69th Regiment; Lieutenant Inkson, H. M. 80th Regiment; Lieutenant Moss, do. do. Lieutenant John Binning, 2d Bat. 17th Regiment N. I.—Masters Calmar Davie, and James and William Henry.

The immediate departure of the Francis Sherburne for Europe was expected, when this Paper was put to the Press.

PASSENGERS.

Per Francis Sherburne.—Mrs. Fraser, and 2 Children,—Captain Fraser, of the Engineers; Assistant Surgeon Ballingall, H. M. Royal Scots.

From Bengal: Mrs. Corry, Captain Corry, H. M. 67th Regt.—Lieut. M'Carty, H. M. 66th Foot, and Captain Dickens.

The H. C. Ship Surrey left the Roads for Bengal on on Saturday last, as did the Extra Ship Alexander for the same destination on Sunday night.

The H. C. Ships Prince Regent and Lord Keith are expected to follow immediately.

On Wednesday afternoon last, accounts reached the Presidency of the Death of the Ranee of Travancore.

About 5 o'clock the Fort Flag was hoisted half mast, and minute guns were fired from the Ramparts, in honor of the memory of the deceased Ranee.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

TO GENERAL COUNT DUPONT, COMMISSIONER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

"COUNT,—The Emperor, my August Master, has heard with regret, that there have occurred between his grenadiers and those of the royal guard of France, quarrels occasioned by the branches of green which the Austrian Soldiers wear in their caps. I invite you, Count, by his Majesty's order, to publish to the whole French Army, that these branches of green, far from being a sign of triumph, are but a simple rallying sign, prescribed from time immemorial by our Military rules, and our Soldiers wear it in time of Peace as in war."

Accept, &c. (SIGNED) Schwartzenberg,

THE OBSERVER.

SUNDAY MAY 15TH.

We received, yesterday, Moniteurs and other Paris Journals of the 11th instant and a private communication of an important nature. It will be seen from our extracts that their contents are of a diversified complexion. We regret to perceive that his Majesty Louis XVIII. found it necessary to issue on the 5th a Proclamation, expressing "his astonishment and regret that, notwithstanding the convention of the 23d ult. the Commandants and Intendants of the Allied Armies, continue to enforce war contributions and to make very extensive requisitions." His Majesty there after stating the assurances which he had received from the Allied Sovereigns that such measures are contrary to their intentions, orders, that "the proper authorities shall provide for the Allied troops; and forbids his subjects to comply with any other requisitions which may be made."—This Proclamation we should suppose would not have been published in the Moniteur, without strong representations of its necessity and without some communication with the Allied Sovereigns on the subject. It is even probable that it may have had their assent; but surely if a good understanding existed between them, the exactions complained of, might have been prevented in future without any official declaration. This document announces to the people of France, that the Allied forces are little better than free booters, and so little constrained by Military regulations, as not only to disregard the instructions of their Generals, but even the Commands of their respective Sovereigns such a representation may diffuse among the inhabitants in the provinces, that spirit of animosity and hatred which is known to exist between the Allied troops and the French Military in the Capital. The cause of this hatred may be sought for in the late triumphs gained by the coalesed Armies, though the moderation and even the magnanity with which they were used, ought to have stifled all hostile feeling. Of its existence, however there can be no doubt. It is acknowledged by Prince Schwartzenberg in an Address to the French Minister at war, explaining that the branches of green worn in the caps of his Soldiers were not intended as among all other civilized nations, to denote and celebrate successes. But for what other purpose it is worn is not mentioned. The explanation is defective. It is with much regret we state, that the quarrels between the respective Military quartered in the French Capital, have had a mournful termination it is thus mentioned in private communications.

"DREADFUL SLAUGHTER IN PARIS."

"PARIS MAY 11TH 4 OCLOCK,— P. M."

"I have time only to say, that the deadly hatred borne by Bonaparte's old Impetial Guard to the Allied Troops has broken out, excited by bad men, and influenced by passion, they have attacked each other. The affray was dreadful. It lasted some hours. five hundred have been killed."

"As some of the national guards evinced a disposition to join their country then in the affray, the King to prevent further bloodshed, thought proper to order all the French troops out of Paris."

The above mournfeel event appears to have led to a singular circumstance, that of the sovereign of France placing himself in his own Capital under the sole protection of the foreign military who entered his country as invaders. Such conduct must excite the liveliest sensibility in the native troops, especially when accompanied with their degradation from the honourable duty assigned to them of protecting the person of the monarch. After the recent instances of feeling and sound Judgement on the part of Monsieur and his brother, however, more circumstantial accounts ought to be received before the slightest blame is imputed to their conduct.

A letter from Havre de-Grace of Thursday last represents the new public functionaries as tardy in the fulfilment of the duties, consequent with the peace reestablished with the Allies. A vessel under Hamburgh colours bound from hence, with a valuable cargo, was taken on her voyage, and carried into Havre, as late as the 4th instant Mr. Barnett, the American consul at that port, has thought fit to condemn not only the cargo, but the freight of this ship for the benefit of the Captors; and the Merchandize so taken is advertised for sale on Tuesday the 17th of this Month. A proper agent is employed to make the fit representation of this outrage committed against a friendly power, but doubts are entertained of the possibility of obtaining redress with that promptitude that the occasion demands.

We lament to find that two parties have arisen in Paris, each of which endeavours to stimulate the public mind against the other. One is for the Senate, the other against it—the former for a constitution founded on the basis laid down by the Senate, the latter for leaving the King as absolute as he was before the Revolution. The one views with jealousy the great influence which the Marshals seems to have over the Government; the other desires that the King should throw himself entirely into the arms of the Army. Pamphlets or Brochures abound. The consequence is, that those who would have been sincere converts from Bonaparte, still preserve in consequence of the attacks upon them, a degree of attachment to him. And the danger is likely to increase, if some measure be not adopted to check this party animosity. As in a short time the Soldiers who were prisoners in foreign countries, will arrive in France, and the majority will be disbanded.

The Dutch papers mention that Tervere and middleburg have been surrendered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY 16th MAY—Mr. Vansittart said, that it was not his intention to agitate the income tax in the present sessions. Whether any or what part of that tax should be exacted after the 5th of April next, would depend upon the progress of the result of the war with America.—The House having gone into a committee on the Bill forbidding candidates at elections to defray the expences of non resident electors, Mr. Lushington proposed as an amendment, that on shilling per mile should be allowed to every out voter towards his conveyance which was carried by 50 to 5. Counties were also included in the operation of this Bill.—Adjurned.

TUESDAY 17th MAY—On the second reading of the Finsbury Sewers Bill, which was carried by 49 to 18 Mr. Whitbread said, that the Bill was a child of the Member for Middlesex who had deserted his offspring of Commissioner in the outset. Its object was to prevent the abuses which had prevailed. The Commissioners gave no account of their proceedings. There was an arrear due of 22000l. and no item could be obtained; and the same person (Mr. Henley) had improperly been appointed clerk and treasurer. He had heard that 500l. had been expended by the Commissioners in tavern dinners. The second reading was carried by 49 to 18.

THURSDAY 19th MAY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer having, after an eulogium on the merits of the Duke of Wellington, who, as well in talents as in disinterestedness, he conceived superior to the Duke of Marlborough, proposed an annuity of 10,000l. to his grace, to be paid out of the consolidated Fund, stating, at the same time, if the sum of 3000,000l. was not sufficient, it would be open to the review of Parliament to augment it. Mr. Whitbread said, that the distinction between the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Wellington was, that the latter lived in times when there were no detractors from his merits. Even now his merits and renown were undisputed. This new created Dukedom ought not to be left dependent on the Minister of the day whatever was intended to be done, ought to be done now. It would require 100,000l. to build a house for the Duke of Wellington; and he should be much better pleased if the proposed grant was increased. Mr. Ponsonby recommended it should be 500,000l. The Chancellor, in compliance with Mr. Whitbread's suggestion, agreed to make the grant 400,000l. and the annuity to be paid till that sum was drawn out 13,000l. per annum. Carried unanimously.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proposed that the sum of 2000l. a year should be granted to Lords Lynedock, Hill, and Beresford, and their two next surviving heirs; Lords Cumbermere and Niddry having declined accepting any pecuniary grant.

NORWAY.—Mr. W. Wynne concluded an argumentative and energetic speech on the injustice and inhumanity of aiding in the subjugation of Norway, by proposing an address to the Prince Regent, requesting that he would interpose his authority to preserve the people of Norway, from the alternative of a famine, or the subjugation of a foreign yoke; and that while the subject was under consideration, we should suspend our blockade.—Sir James Mackintosh in a very eloquent speech supported the motion, as did Messrs. Whitbread, Lambton, Ponsonby, and W. Smith; Messrs, Canning, Vansittart, Wilberforce, Bathurst and Sir S. Acland, spoke against it. It was negatived by 229 to 71.

FRIDAY.—In a Committee of supply, Mr. W. Dundas moved the Navy estimates. The whole sum was 12,800,000l. but he conceived the deductions would be about three Millions; the resolutions were agreed to.

CORN LAWS.—The first resolution allowing the free exportation of Corn being agreed to, the consideration of the other was deferred till Monday, and a Bill ordered to be brought in. The non Apprenticeship Bill was read a second time; Mr. Serjeant Best recommending the introduction of a clause, allowing a part of the earnings of Apprentices to assist them.—Adjourned.

The Prince Regent held a Levee on Tuesday at Carlton house, which was numerously and splendidly attended. His Royal Highness entered the Levee room attended by all the great Officers of his household among those present to receive him were, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and Sussex, the Prince of Wurtemberg, Prince Castelcicala, the Russian, Dutch, Turkish, Prussian, Hessian, Bavarian, Swedish, and Austrian Ambassadors and Ministers, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Cabinet Ministers, the Judges, the principal nobility; the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and Common Serjeant, &c. The presentations, on account of promotions &c. were numerous.

The Court Martial upon Admiral Sterling is terminated. The charges were, for taking money for affording the protection of King's ships to Merchantmen. The Court decided, that the charges were in part proved; and the sentence was, that Admiral Sterling should remain on the List of Admirals, but that he should receive no further promotion, nor be employed in the Navy.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY MAY 17. NORWAY.—Earl Grey made his promised motion upon this subject. In the course of an eloquent and argumentative speech, his Lordship said he thought that British policy never sustained a deeper shock; the British character never received a deeper stain, than in the manner which it was proposed to annex Norway to Sweden: he considered that by the Treaty concluded, we had engaged not to oppose but to use our good offices in obtaining that annexation. Force was to be employed only in the event of the King of Denmark refusing to join the Northern Alliance; when, therefore, by the co-operation of force we made the King of Denmark join to the Allied Powers, we accomplished all that we undertook, and every stipulation was fulfilled; the subsequent condition of the people of Norway formed no part of our engagement. We did not guarantee the peaceable possession of the Country to Sweden. He wished to fix their attention to this point, because in the Treaty between Sweden and Russia, the possession is guaranteed by the latter; while it is excepted and excluded in our Treaty with Sweden. The King of Denmark his Lordship contended, was the Sovereign not the proprietor of Norway. He might with-draw his protection; he might absolve the people from their allegiance to him, but had no right to transfer them, like cattle or lumber, or to another state. In support of this opinion his Lordship read passages from Grotius, Puffendorff, and Vattel: He assimilated the injustice of this case as equal to the subjugation of Corsica by France, or the attempt of Edward upon the Scottish Crown, and the unjust execution of Wallace, which obscured the glories of his reign.

"Scot's wha ha'e with Wallace bled,
"Scot's whom Bruce has often led.
"Welcome to your gory bed.
Or to Victory."

Whose heart, asked his Lordship, does not beat high with the fervour of patriotism—or who does not feel his muscles dilate with sensations of extacy at the patriotic sentiments manifested by a whole people in defence of their independence? The same spirit was displayed by the scottish Barons in their declaration. The same principle was also acknowledged by the French King when the Pope forfeited and transferred England to him; and he stated it could not be transferred without the consent of the Barons. The same conduct and spirit had been applauded, strengthened, and assisted in Spain. His Lordship then remarked that Sweden had not fulfilled her engagements with this Country; she had not landed her troops at Stralsund until some months after they ought to have been engaged on the theatre of war in Germany. Preceeding the battle of Leipsig, he would ask whether Sir C. Stewart did not communicate to Ministers that the Crown Prince of Sweden had failed in executing the engagements of his Government? And after that battle what had he done? Had he supported the Allies in their attack upon France? or in February and March, when rivers of blood were flowing in that Country, had he moved a single man to act with them? His Lordship then said, he was authorized by the agent from Norway to declare, that that brave & victorious people were determined to make every effort to maintain their independence: and concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent praying "That his Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to interpose his mediation in favour of the unoffending people of Norway, in order to prevent any hostile measure from being taken, to force the submission of that nation to a foreign yoke, and to second the efforts of a people nobly struggling for the maintenance of their rights—Lord Harrowby in a long speech, contended that the law of nations and the practice of all European States were in favour of cessions. No Sovereign could cede the whole of his dominions; but when closely pressed in war by a foreign power, he

right, for the salvation of the remainder, cede a part of his territories, the Inhabitants of which were then bound to submit peaceably for the general good of the whole state. He would ask whether there could really be any parallel between the case of Norway and that of Spain? Was there no difference between the cession of the whole of a Sovereign's dominions and the cession of a part for the good of the whole? Was there no difference between cession produced by personal compulsion, and cession necessitated by the danger of the state? When a sovereign yielded part of his dominions through personal compulsion, he had no will of his own, whereas, in the other case, the Monarch acted deliberately for the good of the nation. Lord Grenville, in a speech replete with animation and eloquence, deprecated the employment of the British nation in reducing a brave and noble people by the extremities of famine. Lord Liverpool contended that the good faith of Sweden had been exemplary, and she had given up Gluckstadt and Holstein; she was entitled to all the benefits of the treaties she had concluded. Lords Holland and Boringdon spoke on opposite sides, after which the resolution was negatived by 15 to 34.—Adjourned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—May 27th.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. Creevey rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, respecting the correspondence between the Board of Controul and the East India Company, relative to pensions. The particular paper which he wished to have laid before the House was a letter from Lord Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul, to the East India Directory, dated in January last. By the Act of 1793, under the old Charter, certain pensions had been granted to different persons, for certain terms of years; one to the Marquis Wellesley, one to Mr. Hastings, and to several others. These pensions had ceased on the expiration of that act, and my Lord Buckinghamshire had taken upon himself to write to the Court of Directors, and propose to them, of his own accord and authority, that those pensions should be revived. Nay, he had even advised that they should some of them be altered. He had stated in the said letter, that the late Lord Melville had died very poor, and that the present Lord, his son, had been put to very great inconvenience in paying his father's debts; and he recommended that the pension of the late Lord should be continued to the present Lord Melville. Lord Buckinghamshire, by his office of President of the Board of Controul, ought to be the protector of the Company's revenues and property, and not the distributor of them. When a recommendation of that nature was given by one Minister in favour of another Minister, it was easy to conceive what effect it was likely to have, and in his opinion such conduct was by no means proper in a person of his particular situation. It was against both the letter and spirit of the law, to give such a recommendation; and was, in fact a kind of notice of a motion for a grant of 20,000*l.* to Lord Melville. He (Mr. C.) was desirous of knowing if Lord Buckinghamshire, in writing that letter, was within the law; if he were, he thought the law ought to be altered. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, "That a copy of a letter from the Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul, dated January 12, 1814, to Robert Thornton, Esq. Chairman of the Court of Directors, be published."

Mr. Wallace was of opinion, that no fair parliamentary ground had been stated for the publication of the paper in question, and that any discussion at present would be as premature as it was unprecedented. The letter was of a private nature, merely suggesting the propriety of taking certain matters into consideration. The President could only act officially with the Board of Controul, and not with the Court of Directors, and the letter could impose no duty either upon the Directors or upon the Proprietors. The Hon. Gentleman, however, seemed to regard the letter somewhat in the light of a message from the throne, upon which it was incumbent to come to some resolution. That the Court of Proprietors should be anxious to testify their sense of the merits of the late Lord Melville, could be matter of surprise to none who were acquainted with the important services he had rendered to the East India Company.

Sir Mark Wood fully concurred with the last speaker. Though he himself had never received any personal favour from the late Lord Melville, yet so highly did he estimate his services to the East India Company, that, if no other gentleman should bring forward a proposition upon the subject, he himself should, in the Court of Proprietors, move for a further remuneration to the late Lord Melville.

Mr. Howorth contended, that the letter was wholly of a public nature, *(hear)*, which Lord Buckinghamshire had no authority to write. By the Act of Parliament, three commissioners were necessary to form a board, though he understood that, for a considerable time boards had been dispensed with, and the whole management had centered in the first Lord. The letter was both of a public nature and contrary to the Act of Parliament.

Mr. T. Courtenay stated, that the last Speaker had been misinformed on the subject of Boards. He himself, except in some very rare instances, had never put his name to any act unless a Board were present. The letter in question was as much of a private nature as any conversation upon the subject could be, as he himself, though Secretary to the Board, had been unapprised of it, till he heard of it from the India-house. Even if the letter were public, still no Parliamentary grounds had been laid for its production.

Lord A. Hamilton said, that whether the letter were public or private, it was such a one as ought not to be sanctioned; and admitting it to be a private letter, it had yet all the effect of a public communication.

Mr. Creevey maintained that the Act of Parliament had been violated. With respect to Boards of Controul, he could say for the fourteen months he had a seat among the Commissioners, he had never seen a Board *(loud cries of hear, hear! from the Ministerial side of the House)*; and he had heard, that, from 1784 to 1806, when he sat there, there had not been a single instance of a Board.

The letter was official in the usual mode of the first Commissioner of the Board of Controul.

Mr. Wallace admitted, that he only remembered one board, at which, though much had been discussed, nothing had been done—*(A laugh.)*

Mr. Sullivan said, that the letter was surely meant to operate in some way or other *(hear)*. At present, however, he did not conceive it to be tangible, nor in what quarter an application could be made for its production. It would be better to wait to see what would follow.

Mr. Creevey.—The letter is in the India-house, and has been printed.

Mr. Whitbread.—If we were to wait for what might follow from the letter, Gentlemen who opposed the publication might easily prevent any thing from following. The letter could with no face be said to be private. It had been read at a public meeting; and it appeared from the speech of an Hon. Baronet (Sir M. Wood) that upon him at least it had produced some effect. It would seem from the language of some Hon. Gentlemen, that Lord Buckinghamshire could at one time resolve himself into a private individual, and at another, into President of the Board of Controul. One thing it appeared pretty plainly he could not do, and that was to put the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wallace) upon the East India Company. It would seem that no boards were assembled, but that all the business was done either by the President or the Secretary. The practice had been to convert letters to the publication of which there were objections, into private communications; the House of Commons, however, had sometimes decided that those letters were public; and your authority, Sir, (said Mr. Whitbread, addressing the Speaker,) I make no doubt will quickly cause the letter in question to be produced. He had heard, though he did not pretend to vouch for the fact, that a sheet of blank paper had been put over documents that were to be signed, and that the signature had been affixed at the end of the blank.

Mr. T. Courtenay, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Wallace, severally explained.

Mr. Sullivan again expressed a wish, that the Hon. Mover would await till something should be done in consequence of the letter.

Mr. Creevey.—It is my object that nothing may be done in consequence of it.

The House then divided, and the number were.—

For Mr. Creevey's motion, 23—Against it, 62—Majority against the motion, 32.

MALTA, 8th June, 1814.

On the 10th of May, 1814, His Excellency the Reverend Monseigneur Rivarola, the Apostolic Delegate of his Holiness restored at Rome, & in the other States of the church the exercise of the Papal Government.

Porto Ferrajo, 7th May 1814.—On the 3d current, at 6 o'clock in the evening, an English frigate, entered this Port and having hoisted out a boat disembarked some persons who proved to be different officers of rank, Russian, English, Austrian, with two French Generals, that accompanied the Ex Emperor Napoleon, who was in the same frigate. One of the officers having landed, and given official intelligence of their mission to the Commandant of the garrion, he during the night made all the necessary dispositons for the reception of so famous a personage. The people evinced much joy; illuminations took place; and all the authorities were required to assist at the ceremony of the entrance of the new Sovereign.

The next day, was carried into the town, under a military escort, a standard sent by the Emperor, which was immediately hoisted on the Fort Estrella, under the discharge of cannon & a short time afterwards, Napoleon landed with his suit, under a salute of 101 guns which the English frigate answered with 24.

The Emperor was dressed in a surtout of blue and a silver embroidered coat, with a particular decoration also in silver; he had on a round hat with a white cockade, and seemed remarkably well.

At the entrance of the Town (all the troops being under arms) he was received by the different Authorities, public functionaries, the clergy, and by a great number of citizens. After a brief speech, from the Mayor, the Keys of the town were presented to him. Immediately after, the whole party went to the Mother Church, where, a solemn Te Deum was sung. This being over, he proceeded to the palace of the Mayor, which was destined for his residence; and here he was again complimented by all the superior Authorities. In return he spoke to every one with considerable gaiety and ease, putting many questions relative to the Country, its state, &c.

After a short interval of repose Napoleon mounted his horse and proceeded to visit the fortresses of Marciana, Campo, Liveri and Rio. On his return he invited all the Authorities to dine with him. In the evening there was a fresh illumination. On the same day the following proclamation was published.

"Inhabitants of the Island of Elba. Human vicissitudes have conducted the Emperor Napoleon amongst you, and his own choice has made him your Sovereign. Before entering your walls he used the following expressions which I am anxious to make known to you since they contain the pledge of your future felicity. "General, I have sacrified my right to the interest of the Country and have reserved for myself with the consent of all powers the sovereignty of the Island of Elba. Make known to the Inhabitants, the new order of things and the choice that I have made of this Island for my residence, in consequence of the amenity, as well of their manners as of the climate."

"Elbanese, These words of Napoleon require no comment. They decide your destiny. The Emperor has estimated you properly. I owe you this justice and I render it to you."

"Inhabitants of the Island of Elba! I shall speedily leave you. The removal is painful to me since I cincerely love you, but the idea of your future happiness sweetens the regret I feel at my departure and in whatever place I hereafter may be, I shall ever be closely connected with this Island, thro' the recollection I shall bear with me of the virtues of its Inhabitants and by those vows I shall offer up in its favor."

The General of Brigade,
DELEEME.

Porto Ferrajo, 4th May 1814.

PORTSMOUTH.—May 7, 1814.

Commodore Codrington is expected to hoist his broad-pendant on Tuesday next, in the Newcastle, 50. Lord George Stuart, and to sail immediately afterwards for the American station; taking with him all the ships that are ready for sea at this Port, excepting such as have been appointed for the protection of Convoys: they have been preparatively directed to put themselves under his orders And, yesterday, that fine and well-appointed Regiment, the 1st, or Royal Scots, 1000 strong, embarked on board the Leopard, Capt. Crofton, and Diomede, Capt. Fabian, for North America. The Dictator, Diadem, Thames, and Weser, armed enflute, with 70 sail of large transports, have sailed this week for Bourdeaux, to take a part of Lord Wellington's army to the American shores. These overpowering reinforcements to the forces already in Canada, will soon effectuate the subjugation of Mr. Madison's wild theoretic notions of legislation.

This afternoon arrived the French frigate L'Escopette, from Cherbourgh, bringing over 420 of our countrymen. Also, a French lugger, with 125 more. Among them are the crews of his Majesty's ships Calcutta and Decoy. A great many of them have been ten and twelve years in prison. Some of them have marched 1200 miles since the beginning of the year, by being removed from their old prisons to others farther from the seat of war.

We understand, that no order having been given by Government for the general release of French Prisoners, has been owing to Rear Admiral Cercey and Mons. de la Boulaye, the Commissioners appointed to superintend their return to France, no having arrived in England. The Commissioners of the Transport Board have directed all the Prisoners who were in close confinement for various offences, to be liberated and their fines and penalties remitted. About 500 invalid Prisoners have sailed this week for France; and the natives of Piedmont have been selected from among the mass, who are to be conveyed to Harwich, on their return home.

The Venus, 36, Captain K. M'Kenzie; Myrtle, 20, Captain Bingham; and Sheldrake, Captain Brine, sailed on Monday last, to blockade the ports of Norway.

The Court Martial on Adm. Stirling commenced its sittings this morning: and the Prosecution closed in a few hours—Capt. O'Grady, late commanding his Majesty's ship Sappho, was the only witness examined. On Monday morning Adm. Stirling will make his Defence—The Court was composed of the following Officers Admirals Sir Richard Bickerton (President), R. Murray, Sir Thomas Williams, Ferrier, Hon. A. K. Legge, T. B. Martin, and Foote: Captains E. Parker, R. D. Oliver, J. Halliday, B. W. Page and G. P. Holles. It was understood that the trial was to be delayed several days for Capt. J. A. Gordon, of H. M. S. Seahorse, who was to have been a witness for the prosecution.

The following are some of the Ships which are expected to sail on Wednesday next, for the American station:—Newcastle, Commodore Codrington, Lord George Stuart; Leopard, Captain Crofton; Diomede, Capt. Fabian; Hermes, 20 Hon. Captain Percy; Erebus Rocket-sloop, Capt. Bartholomew; Devastation Bomb, Capt. Alexander; Meteor Bomb, Capt S. Roberts; Adder, Capt. Patershall; and Pelter, Capt. Hayc.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

ACKERLY, ESQ. V. PARKINON, D. D. AND MAWDSLEY, CLERK.

In this action, which, it will be recollected, was brought against the Vicar-General of Chester and his Surrogate for excommunicating the plaintiff, for not taking out administration to his father's estate. Mr. Abbott moved for a rule to set aside the verdict for the plaintiff upon the ground that the action was not maintainable; 1st because no action lies against an Ecclesiastical Judge for excommunication, if he have jurisdiction of the subject matters; and, 2d, because such action lies not merely for pronouncing sentence of excommunication, unless it be afterwards published in the parish church, as this was not. As to the first point, he cited 10 Rep. 76. Hardless, 488. Salk. 396, 1. Ld Raym. 245; 2 Inst. 623, 12 Rep. 77. 2 Bla. 1141. and 6 T. R. 616. But, for the late Act of 53 G. 3 c. 127, which subjects contumacious persons in Ecclesiastical Courts to a writ de contumace capiendo, and not de excommunicato, this case would have been of the greatest importance to all ecclesiastical jurisdictions; and the court even now, thought it important enough to be made the subject of a special case for argument, in which the first question will be, whether Ecclesiastical Judges are liable to an action at law for an erroneous decision, without malice; and, 2d, whether the defendants in this case are well joined. Mr. Abbott said, that he meant to found much of his argument upon the circumstance of the plaintiff's having appeared in the Ecclesiastical Court by his Proctor, and having prayed time and a requisition for taking his affidavit, he living at a distance from the Court.

BAKER AND OTHERS, v BAKER.

This was a suit relative to the validity of the will of Mr. Richard Baker, late of Kingsley, in the county of Southampton, who died in the month of June, 1809. It was propounded on the part of Mr. Richard Baker, the son of the deceased, and sole executor named in it, and opposed by several others of the deceased's children, claiming as persons entitled in distribution to his property in case of intestacy.

After the case had been opened by the Counsel for the executor.

Sir John Nicholl observed, the instructions for and execution of the will were proved beyond the possibility of doubt. He was equally of opinion, that the present was not a case for costs, but if the counsel wished it, he was willing to go into the evidence.

The Counsel for the next of kin admitted it was impossible to offer any thing in impeachment of the evidence in support of the will, the question of costs was the only one upon which they could rely; but the opinion of the Court being with them upon that point they had nothing further to offer. The will was accordingly pronounced for but without costs.

CROWN-OFFICE, MAY 3.

Members returned to serve in the present Parliament.—Burghs of Inverness, Nairn, &c.—Charles Grant, Jun. Esq. of Waternish, and one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer. Borough of Truro—George Dashwood, of Kirtlington-park, in the county of Oxford, Esq. in the room of John Lemon, Esq. deceased.

A gentleman lately dined with a friend in Ireland, who conducts a popular newspaper. Whilst taking their afternoon's wine they were interrupted—"A paragraph of four lines, Sir, wanted for the second page." After a moments pause, Mr. Editor answered—"*Burn a child to death at Waterford!*"

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1814.

OCTOBER. 6th.

In a fubfequent column will be found, an Extract of the Speech of Mr. Rinouard of the Legislative body, with the anfwer of Bunaparte on the occasion—From this document it will, we think appear, that the latter had loft the confidence of that body, the Representatives of the National large, on the refusal of the offer of Peace made to him by the Allies on their reaching the Rhine, and nat he had only to depend on his Army, the confidence of which was withdrawn on the Conservative Senates declaration of his being depofed.

[*Madras Gaz.*

[*From the German Observer published at Bremen.*

PARIS, FEB. 6.—After the report which Mr. Laine, a lawyer from Boudeaux, as Member of the Legislative Body, made upon the papers relative to the negociations for peace, which were laid before them on the 28th of December laft, Mr. Rainouard, from Dijon, made a very remarkable fpeech, of which the following is the fubstance. After a pretty long exordium, in which he praifes the Emperor for calling the Legislative Body together, and communicating the account of his proceedings, he obferves, "that this high proof of confidence can be juftly returned only by telling his Majesty the plain truth," and proceeds thus:

"Political differences, the caufe of which is yet unknown, interrupted the good understanding between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia. We do not doubt that the war was neceffary, but it began at a time when the conduct of it was threatened with danger. Our armies marched with thofe of the other Sovereigns of the North against the moft powerful and the moft dangerous of them all.—Our victories followed in rapid fucceffion, but they coft us dear. The terrors of a winter unknown in our climate changed all our victories into defeats, and the breath of the North deftroyed the flower of the French army."

The orator next mentions the defection of the Allies, firft that of Prussia, by which the garrifon of Dantzic and other fortreffes were cut off from the French army; the mediation of Auftria; the fruitlefs hopes inspired by the Armiftice, and the laft vain triumphs of the French arms at Lutzen and Bautzen.

He fpeaks of the fidelity of the King of Saxony; of the indifference of Bavaria to the common caufe, and its declaration againft France, when it faw all the reft of Europe againft her, he laments that a hero who had the boldnefs to prefer a throne to the dignity of a French citizen, fhould have been led by political circumftances to employ his power againft the perfon to whofe beneficent hand he was indebted for his new dignity. He then proceeds.—

"Some days of glory were now followed by reverfes more terrible than thofe by which our firft army was deftroyed: France faw all Europe in arms againft her; and while the hero of Sweden joined the Allies with his victorious troops; Holland broke the ties that bound her to us. Europe was in flames, and fought to turn upon France the conflagration which confumed her.—We are incapable, Gentlemen, of fhewing you one cheerful fpot in the picture of diftrefs which we unfold to you. An army blafted by the ftorms of the North, was replaced by another, the troops composing which were torn from the paternal foil, from arts, and from trade. This army was deftined to drench with its blood Leipsic's fatal plains.

"We muft confefs, Gentlemen, the victorious enemy having advanced to the Rhine, offered to our auguft Monarch a peace which a hero accuftomed to fo many fplendid trophies could not but find extraordinary. But if at that time, when the unhappy fate of France was not wholly decided, a noble and generous pride proferibed the rejection of fuch a peace, it would, however, no longer be prudent to perfift in this rejection, now that the enemy has invaded the proper territory of France. Were the queftion merely to deliberate on degrading conditions, his Majefty would have needed nothing more than to lay before his people the project of peace offered by the enemy; but they do not feem to defire to degrade, but to repreſs us within our ancient frontiers, and to ftop the ebullitions of that ambitious activity which for thefe twenty years has been fo highly detrimental to all the nations of Europe. Such propofals do not feem to offend the honour of the nation, as they prove that the enemy fears and refpects us. It is not they who desire to fet Limits to our Power; but a whole World in Arms reclaims the Common Rights of all Nations!

"The Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Rhine enclofe an immenfe territory, which contains provinces that did not always and originally belong to the dominion of the three *Fleurs de Lis*, and yet the former Royal Crown of France fhone above all other diadems in glory and majefty.——

"Here the President interrupted the fpeaker with the words, "what you fay is contrary to the Conftitution."

Rainouard anfwered?—

"Here is nothing contrary to the Conftitution but your prefence!" and continued again—

"The Protectorfhip of the Confederation of the Rhine has ceafed to be a title of honour, since the moment that the people of this Confederation declared the Protectorfhip difhonourable to them, No right of conquest was here exercifed, but only the title of alliance advantageous to the Germans. It becomes his Majesty's dignity to leave thofe people to their fate, who are haftening to put themfelves under the yoke of Auftria. As for Holland, which the Allies desire to retain according to the basis of the peace of Luneville, it feems to us that France may readily give up a province hard to be maintained, where the Engliſh fpirit almoft exclusively prevails, and to which the trade with England is fo abfolutely neceffary; that thefe countries, since we governed them, are funk into poverty and mifery. Have not we feen the noble families of Holland fly from their native foil, as if contagious deteafes reigned there, and carry the wealth and induftry of the country to the enemy? Courage is doubtlefs neceffary to preach truth to the heart of our Monarch; but muft we not rather rifk his displeafure, than abuse his confidence; rather endanger our lives, than the welfare of the pepole whom we repreſent? Nothing must deceive us. Our fufferings are at its height. Our country is threatened in all its frontiers. Trade is annihilated; agriculture languifhes; industry is checked; every Frenchman has fuffered in his fortune or his family, wounds difficult to be cured. For thefe five years the peafant has not enjoyed the fruits of his labour—he can fcarcely fubfift, and the produce of his labour ferves but to enrich the treafury, which is annually drained for the fupply of our army, continually wasted and furnifhed. The conscription is become a hateful fcourge to all France, becaufe this measure is inceffantly renewed: Since two years the youth are carried off thrice in the year. A cruel ufelefs war periodically devours the youth torn from education, agriculture, commerce, and the arts. Are the tears of mothers, the fweat of the people, among the regalia of Kings? It is time nations fhould again breathe freely. It is time that the Thrones of Kings fhould be confolidated, and that the people fhould ceafe to reproach France with desiring to throw into all the countries of the world the firebrands of deftruction. Our auguft Monarch who partakes in the zeal that animates us, and is ardently desirous to infure the happinefs of his people, is alone worthy to begin this great work. Military ambition and thirft of conquest may miflead a great heart: but the genius of a true hero; who defpifes a glory purchafed with the blood and repofe of nations, finds his true greatnefs in the public welfare, which is his work."

The anfwer of Napoleon to the Addrefs of the Legiſlative Body was as follows:—

"I have prohibited the printing of your Addrefs: it is fedicious. Eleven twelfths of the Legiſlative Body conſiſts of good citizens—I know and refpect them. The other twelfth contains rebels and bad citizens, and your Committee is amongſt the number. (This committee conſiſted of Meſſrs. Laine, Rainouard, Gallois, Mayne, le Birant, and Flaugergues.) Laine is a traitor, who correſponds with the Prince Regent, through the medium of Defze. I know it, and have proofs. The other four are fedicious perſons. This twelfth conſiſts of men who wiſh for anarchy, and are like the Girondiſts! Whither did ſuch conduct lead Vergniaud and the other Chiefs? To the fcaffold! This moment, when we have to drive the enemy from our frontiers, is not the time to define changes in the Conſtitution. People ſhould follow the example of Alſace, Franche Compte, and the Vofges. The inhabitants apply to me for arms and officers, and I have ſent them ſome Adjutants. You are not the repreſentatives of the nation, but the deputies of the departments. I called you around me to obtain ſupport from you, not becauſe I want for courage, but becauſe I hoped that the Legiſlative Body would increaſe my courage. Inſtead of this, it has deceived me—inſtead of the good I expected of it, it has done a miſchief; a ſmall miſchief indeed, becauſe it could not do greater. You ſeek in your Addreſs to ſeparate the Sovereign from the nation. I alone am the true repreſentative of the people, and which of you would chooſe to take on himſelf this burden? The Throne is but a piece of wood, covered with velvet—I, I alone, am the true repreſentative of the people. If I ſhould follow you, I ſhould give up to the enemy more than he himſelf requires. In three months you will have peace, or I will be annihilated. But now energy is neceſſary, I will advance after the enemy, and beat them. The moment when Huningen is bombarded, and Beford attacked, is not the proper one to complain of the Conſtitution of the Empire, and the abuſe of the Executive Power.

"The Legiſlative Body is but a part of the State, and cannot be compared even with the Senate and the Council of State. I am at the head of the nation, becauſe I approve the Conſtitution as it is. Should France require another Conſtitution which I did not like, I ſhould then ſay, look for another Sovereign. The enemy is much more incenſed againſt me than againſt France; but ſhall I for this reaſon allow myſelf to tear the Empire in pieces? Yes; I make pretenſions becauſe I have courage; I am proud, becauſe I have done ſuch great things for France.

"Your addreſs is unworthy of me, and of the Legiſlative Body; and I will one day have it printed, to put the Legiſlative Body and the nation to the bluſh. Return to your homes, and be aſſured that, even if I ſhould be wrong, it is not your buſineſs publicly to reproach me for it. For the reſt, France wants me more than I want France."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 26TH.

GOVERNOR AINSLIE.

Sir Henry Mildmay wiſhed to aſk the Gentlemen of the Colonial Department, whether a Proclamation which had appeared in the Papers, and was aſſerted to have been iſſued by the Governor of Grenada, had any foundation? It related to ſome ſavea who had run away, and it held out the threat that unleſs they returned to their duty, their wives and children ſhould be put to death.

Mr. Goulbourn anſwered, that he had read an account of the tranſaction alluded to by the Honourable Baronet, and had immediately written to the Governor of Jamaica to enquire into the facts. He had alſo written to Governor Ainſlie, deſiring him to tranſmit a copy of the ſaid Proclamation, if any ſuch had been iſſued.

Sir Henry Mildmay, in reply urged that no doubt could exiſt on the ſubject, as he underſtood that a memorial had been ſent home from the Free People of Colour at Grenada for protection. He ſhould, therefore, (the Speaker having interpoſed to ſuggeſt the proper courſe) move for an Addreſs to the Prince Regent, praying, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to order, that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the Memorial in queſtion, together with all other Papers relating to the ſubject which may be in the office of his Majeſty's Secretary of State. Agreed to. The Hon. Baronet ſaid, he wiſhed to aſk one more queſtion, which was, whether Governor Ainſlie had been removed from Grenada to Dominica before or after the Memorial had been received. We underſtood Mr. Goulbourn to anſwer afterwards.

UNIVERSITY PRINTING.

Lord A. Hamilton preſented a Petition from the Univerſity of Glaſgow, praying leave to rebut the charges made in a Petition preſented at the inſtance of the Engliſh Univerſities, accuſing the Petitioners of offering to print ſtandard Books without admitting the draw back on paper, &c. and which accuſations were tantamount to charges of fraud and perjury.

Mr Roſe declared, that if he had known the Petition contained ſuch charges againſt individuals, he would not have preſented it; but the Houſe muſt be aware that a Member, who brings forward a Petition, cannot be anſwerable for every thing it contains. It was put into his hands by a number of reſpectable Book ſellers and Printers, and it remained for them to juſtify the ſtatements they had made.

After a reply from Lord A. Hamilton, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bathurſt moved that the further conſideration of the Clergy Penalty Bill be put off till to-morrow.—Agreed to.

The Wild Fowl Preſervation Bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time to morrow ſe'nnight.

Thurſday, May 5.] Mr. Luſhington, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, moved a Reſolution for taking off certain War Duties which had been impoſed upon the manufactures and produce of France and her dependencies, and for ſubſtituting other duties in lieu thereof.—The Reſolutions were agreed to.

The ſecond reading of the Bakers' Bill was poſtponed till to morrow three weeks.

The important debate on the Corn Laws followed: and on the queſtion being put by Sir H. Parnell, that the Reſolutions previouſly ſubmitted to the Houſe on this ſubject be referred to a Committee, Mr. Roſe oppoſed the going into a Committee, and offered numerous objections to the propoſitions contained in the Reſolutions, in the courſe of a long and luminous ſpeech. He contended, that 90s. per quarter exceeded by far the rate for importation. He felt for the interefts of the growers of corn; but he thought the intereſts of the conſumers ſhould be firſt attended to, and care taken that the country ſhould never want a ſufficient ſupply. If corn was to be permanently at 90s. per quarter, the quartern loaf muſt be at 15½d; and he could ſee no reaſon why it was to be kept at double the price that it was ſold for before the extraordinary circumſtances of the late war.—The queſtion required much ſerious conſideration; and he thought it would be much better to defer the conſideration of it till next ſeſſion, by which time perhaps we ſhould have clearer ideas of what was a fair price for corn.—Sir H. Parnell replied, and ſeveral other members joined in the debate, offering various opinions. At length the Houſe went into a Committee on the two firſt Reſolutions; nevertheleſs, after an able ſpeech from Mr. Huſkiſſon, he concluded by moving an amendment, the object of which was to have a graduated ſcale, making the duty 24s. when the price of the quartern ſhould be 63s. and to reduce the duty on importation by 1s. as the price of corn roſe in the ſame proportion; ſo that when corn ſhould be at 86s. there would be no prohibitory duty, but it might be imported free.—This, and the other reſolutions, with ſome amendments, were agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a new Reſolution, for allowing Foreign corn to be warehouſed in this country, ſo that it might be exported duty free, if it was not allowed to come into the home market.—The Reſolutions were then agreed to, and the Report received and recommitted for Monday ſe'nnight, to give ſufficient time for its conſideration.—The other Orders were then diſpoſed of.—Adj.

Slave Trade.—Mr. Wilberforce roſe to make the motion of which he had given notice, for an addreſs to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, to take the preſent opportunity of propoſing to foreign powers the abolition of the Slave Trade. Never did any time appear fitter for the propoſition he had now to make. The great Continental Powers had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their moderation and generoſity and had ſhewn a temper and character that left no doubt but that they would be well diſpoſed to contribute to any great plan for the relief of ſuffering nations. When the preſent circumſtances were taken into conſideration, when it was conſidered what great provocations ſome of the Allied Powers had received from France, and what noble revenge they had taken, by returning benefits for injuries, and good for evil, he felt a moſt ſanguine hope, that when they were made thoroughly acquainted with the nature of this horrid traffic, they would, as a ſequel to their noble conduct with reſpect to the affairs of the Continent, join heartily in this great act of juſtice and humanity. We had ventured to try the experiment, and the threatened evils had not taken place. We, therefore, could give to other nations the benefits of our knowledge and experience on this ſubject, and he knew no other way in which we could better expreſs our thanks to God, and our benevolence to man, than by reſcuing the great African continent from blood and tears. Thoſe nations who had never exerciſed this trade could not heſitate to agree to the propoſal; and thoſe nations who had exerciſed it, would ſee how cloſely the circumſtances of this trade reſembled the evils from which Europe had been lately reſcued by the mercy of Providence. He did not with to appear to inſult over him who had lately fallen; but in juſtice to his ſubject he muſt ſay, that there appeared ſuch an affinity and connection between the Slave Trade and Bonaparte, that while he was in power there was but little proſpect of any general agreement of nations to aboliſh it. Far different, however, was the temper and character of that Sovereign who now fills the throne of France. As for Bonaparte, he conſidered him a far greater enemy to mankind from his principles, than even from his conqueſts: from his openly laughing to ſcorn all the eſtabliſhed principles of religion and morals, he was, indeed, a deadly enemy to the happineſs of mankind.—The aboli ion of the ſlave trade could never be agreed to by him, as he had not principles enough even to underſtand the motives of it. *When that most able and eloquent champion of the abolition* (Mr. Fox) *ſpoke to him upon the ſubject, he found it impoſsible to convince him that England, or any other country, could ſeriously wiſh for the abolition of a meaſure from which revenues were derived, from mere humanity!* The preſent King, however, would be faithful to the great duties of the ſtation he occupied and there was ſomething, even in the misfortunes which he had experienced that naturally opened the mind of man to pity and relieve the miſeries of others. As to Spain, ſhe was no longer in thoſe delicate and critical circumſtances, when the Government would be afraid of adopting a meaſure that might give offence to the merchants of Cadiz, or ſome other town that might be intereſted in the trade.—Spain was now in that ſtate of ſecurity, that there was nothing to prevent her from adopting any meaſure that ſhe thought the natural feeling of a nation ſo lately emancipated from ſufferings muſt be to aboliſh that trade, which produced ſo much ſuffering to others.—As to Portugal, it was known that the Prince Regent of Portugal had ſigned an engagement with this country for the gradual abolition of this trade. Sweden had already acquieſced in the propoſition of our government? Denmark, much to its honour, had diſcontinued the trade for a long time; and America had declared againſt it. He did not think the preſent motion neceſsary for the purpoſe of reminding Miniſters of the ſubject; but his object was to ſtrengthen their repreſentations, by ſhewing to all foreign powers, that the Britiſh Parliament had not acted from a mere tranſient fit of humanity and juſtice, but that they conſidered this as a ſubject of the moſt ſerious nature, and never could loſe ſight of it.—He concluded by moving an Addreſs to the following effect:—"That the Houſe, relying in confidence on the ſolemn aſſertions and declarations which it had promulgated in 1806 and 1810 for the abſolute and unequivocal abolition of the Slave Trade, humbly beſought the Prince Regent to interpoſe the good offices and interference of Government with the Allied Powers on the Continent, to induce them to aid and aſſiſt in this deſirable and humane object, by diſcountenancing and forbidding the ſame in their reſpective dominions."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he could not but hope that the unanimous declarations of the Britiſh Parliament would have great weight with all the allied powers on the Continent, and that his Honorable Friend who had originally brought forward this laudable and moſt important meaſure would live to ſee it carried into moſt complete effect, and would be rewarded with that univerſal approbation which his unabated exertions and continual perſeverance for ſo many years ſo eminently entitled him to.

Mr. Ponſonby ſaid he was happy to give his unqualified approbation to the addreſs, and agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in opinion that it could not fail to have great weight with the Allied Powers on the Continent.

Mr. Canning expreſsed himſelf as entirely coinciding in the opinion with his Hon. Friend who moved the addreſs, and with all thoſe members who had preceded him in the delivery of their ſentiments. The preſent was a moſt favourable moment to preſs on the Allies the great advantage which muſt reſult from extending the liberal and enlarged principles of government they had recommended to be obſerved among the Powers of Europe to the diſtant ſhores of Africa. The traffic which this country had formerly been engaged in with that unfortunate people had for a long ſeries of years been a ſource of great wealth and power to us; and the preſent addreſs would ſhew that notwithſtanding we had loſt ſo much benefit we had not leſsened either our juſtice or our charity.

Mr. Marryat ſaid there had not been leſs than 80,000 Africans imported into different ſettlements by Spain and Portugal ſince 1810. The conſequence was, that the trade inſtead of being carried on by Britiſh Ships, was altogether confined to thoſe of the two Powers juſt mentioned, our near allies. The preſent was moſt peculiarly auſpicious to the object of the addreſs, becauſe moſt of the colonies which had belonged to other powers were now in the hands of the Engliſh, and our interpoſing at the preſent moment, before the ſeveral iſlands were reſtored, which were moſt intereſted in the importation of negroes from Africa, could not fail to have a great effect.

Mr. Smyth ſaid, the addreſs had his warmeſt approbation and ſupport.—Mr. Whitbread gave his moſt cordial aſsent to the preſent motion.

The motion was then carried *nem. con.*

Sunday, a young woman of the name of Sarah Smith, was charged at Hatton-Garden Police-office, by Margaret Kelly, the wife of William Kelly, of Saffron-hill, with whom the priſoner lived ſervant, with ſtealing a ſheet, and making it into a ſhift for herſelf, and which ſhe then had on her back. The Magiſtrate demanded of the priſoner what ſhe had to ſay to the charge againſt her? She anſwered as follows;—"Pleaſe your Lordſhip, I did not ſteal the ſheet; my miſtreſs desired me to make a ſhift of it, and I thought ſhe was in earneſt, and did not mean afterwards to take me up like a thief. Yeſterday morning my miſtreſs ſaid to me, 'Sally, go up and bring down one of the ſheets off your bed to be waſhed, and make a ſhift with the other.'—I ſays thank you, Madam, and went up and brought down one ſheet, and being much diſtreſsed for a ſhift, I ſat up all night, and made myſelf a ſhirt of the other. In the morning, my miſtreſs ſays to me again, 'Sally, bring down your other ſheet to be waſh-

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ed;' I told her, your worship, that I made it into a shift as she desired me; on which she flew into a passion, called me a thief, sent for a police officer, and had me brought before your Worship."—The manner of her telling the story, and her mistaking her mistress's order, whether intentional or accidental, caused much mirth.—The worthy Magistrate advised the prosecutrix to try to settle it with the prisoner, to which she very cheerfully consented, the charge was dismissed, much to the satisfaction of all present, and the parties returned home together good friends.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MAY 7.

In the important cause of the late Charles Barber, of Calcutta, Esq who died instestate, at an hotel in the Adelphi, 15 years ago, leaving a property of 200,000l, portions of which have been claimed by a number of his relatives, in a very abject station of life.

The Lord Chancellor deferred his final judgment for a few days, on the ground of the value of the sicca rupee not being ascertained.

THE KING v. HALDANE.

This was an indictment against Lieutenant-Colonel Haldane, for wilful and corrupt perjury alleged to have been committed in a cause tried at the last Spring Assizes for this county. The circumstances of the case, out of which this indictment arose, are as follows:—Colonel Haldane has long been a resident at Croydon, where his mother also resides.—This Lady receives a small pension from the Compassionate Fund, as the relict of an Officer; and to enable her to receive this, she takes an oath annually, which had for several years been administered to her by Dr. Rose, a Magistrate, at Croydon. Some time in the early part of last year, Colonel Haldane received an anonymous and scurrilous letter, accusing him of aiding his mother by perjury to defraud Government of a sum of money annually, to which she was not entitled. He published hand-bills denying any such conduct, and, in fact, it appeared no such oath was taken as the writer of the letter supposed.

From circumstances, Colonel Haldane suspected that the letter was written by a person of the name of Read, a Clerk in the office of Mr. Penfold, an Attorney, at Croydon, and he accordingly preferred a bill of indictment against him, which indictment came on to be tried at the last Spring Assizes, and on the trial of that cause Colonel Haldane was examined as a witness, and the perjury was alleged to have been committed on that examination. The present indictment charged that the Defendant on that occasion had falsely sworn that he had never offered to make oath that Dr. Rose was the author of the libel—that he never made an accusation against Mr. Penfold, as being the author of the libel—and that he had never required the Rev. Gilbert Buchannan, a Magistrate, to receive his depositions to those matters—whereas the indictment alleged he had offered to accuse those persons.

After the documental proof to prove the former trial, Mr. Penfold, clerk to the Magistrates at Croydon, produced the notes of the Defendant's evidence, taken by himself at the trial of the indictment against Read, in which the Defendant had sworn that he never offered to make oath, that either Dr. Rose or Mr. Penfold was the author of the anonymous letter which he had received, Mr. Penfold then stated, that, before the Ma- [illegible] had stated that he be- [illegible] Rose, and he re- [illegible]

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan was also examined and from his evidence it appeared, that Colonel Haldane was very angry when he attended him as a Magistrate, requiring him to take his depositions on the subject of the letter, and offering to accuse both Dr. Rose and Mr. Penfold. Dr. Buchannan told him as a Magistrate he could not interfere in a case of libel, and did not act.

Mr. Serjeant Best, for the Defendant, made a very animated address, in which he spoke with the utmost disapprobation of the attempt to convict an honourable man of wilful perjury, upon such evidence as the present. He stated, that Colonel Haldane being greatly incensed at the scurrilous libel which he had received, and thinking he had good cause to suspect certain persons, he uttered random accusations against them, and that was afterwards made a subject of cross-examination, in order to catch him at something like contradiction, with a view to find an indictment for perjury. He concluded, by calling a long list of most respectable Gentlemen, who gave Colonel Haldane the highest character for integrity, stating, that he had long served in India, where he was Private Secretary to Lord Cornwall, is, by whom he was greatly respected, and that on all occasions he was regarded as a man of the highest honour.

The Jury stopped his Lordship in his summing up, and found him *Not Guilty*.

On Friday one case occupied the whole day which was

BLIGH v. BEAUFOY.

The only question was to the right of an old drain,—whether the Defendant was entitled to throw off his waste water from his vinegar-yard through the land of the Plaintiff? The Jury found for the Plaintiff.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

M. Regnier, of Paris, having found that Bramah's lock, though it cannot be picked, may be forced almost without noise, in consequence of the breaking of the springs by means of a false key, has succeeded in contriving to guard the springs in such a manner, that a false key must break before it can force them. Tho' his locks are of different forms and dimensions, the key is of the same size for all. The inventor has calculated that five small steel bars, of which the opposing apparatus consists, being moveable by a single spring, afford 100,000 different dispositions, which are so many impediments to the passage of a false key.

We have this day the gratification to announce in our columns a series of benevolent actions, from an individual, altogether unexampled in our recollections; that such of our readers who delight in instances of humane conduct, which dignify the character of man, and exalt it to a degree of perfection almost ideal, will enjoy a proud exultation in learning the unbounded liberality of James Webb, Esq. justly stiled the Philanthropist, for his chief delight consists in dispensing a princely fortune to alleviate the sufferings and believe the distresses of his fellow creatures.

During his recent stay of a few days at Hythe, he did not spend a tittle less than Two Thousand Pounds! The decayed Tradesman and the distressed Labourer participated largely in his bounty; but the widow and the orphan were the marked objects of his solicitude. To these, in many cases, his donations were to an extraordinary amount; indeed, his magnificence appeared to know no other limits but the sum necessary to relieve them from present want, and to cheer their future prospects.

He was not satisfied, however, with affording a temporary relief, but determined to render his beneficence of permanent utility, he has selected 20 boys, whose parents from their indigence were unable to give them trades, and has lodged upwards of 500 pounds, to be applied in premiums to put them out apprentices, besides furnishing the greater part of them with clothes.

Nor did the wives and children of our gallant soldiers escape his kind attention, but to insure a proper distribution of his bounty, he placed it in the hands of the Commanding Officers. The following Letter was addressed to Mr. Webb by Major Wells, Commanding the 43d Regiment:

"Hythe Barracks, March 7, 1814.

"SIR,—It is impossible to suffer such an act of beneficence as that you have just conferred on the 2d Battalion 43d Regiment Light Infantry, to pass without a grateful acknowledgment from me as its Commanding Officer.

"I have desisted from the gratification of waiting upon you, as I wished to have done, from having been given to understand that you will not allow of personal expressions of gratitude, and must, therefore, reluctantly content myself with thus offering, on the part of the Regiment our fervent prayers for your uninterrupted health, wherever you direct your steps. I was going to have coupled happiness in the wish, but for its being superfluous, as that blessing must necessarily accompany such unprecedented acts of benevolence.

"That you may have the satisfaction of knowing that your extraordinary liberality to the 43d Regiment will not intentionally be abused, I take the liberty of troubling you with the annexed copy of the Regimental order, which I have thought right to issue on this unlooked-for occasion. With sentiments of real respect and unfeigned admiration, I have the honour to be, Sir, your inexpressibly obliged, and most obedient servant.

(Signed) "JOS. WELLS,
Major Comg. 2d Bat. 43d Regt. L. I.

2D BATTALION 43D REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Orders.

'Hythe Barracks, 7th March, 1814

'The commanding Officer having been most unexpectedly presented by the Philanthropist, James Webb, Esq. (who is passing through Hythe upon his unexampled tour of general benevolence to his suffering fellow-creatures), with the princely donation of £100, to be distributed (with one exception hereafter explained) among those wives of the Regiment who, either on account of their families, or from having their husbands on service, are most in want of charitable assistance, [illegible] Committee of distinction [illegible] Consist of the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant [illegible] Company, and those Sergeants [illegible] of which Major [illegible] will be President, [illegible] assemble at [illegible] to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, to consider of the most desirable mode of carrying the philanthropic views of the benevolent donor into the fullest effect. All such Women, therefore, of the Regiment as conceive themselves objects of this gratuity, will attend the Committee in the morning, to prefer their several claims to become sharers of this bounty.

"It may be proper to notify, that the donor, Mr. Webb, has himself specially directed that £10 shall be appropriated to the sole use of the child, Thomas Lackay, whose mother being dead, and whose father being now abroad with the 1st Bat. he considers to be in the light of an helpless orphan. This sum will therefore be lodged in the hands of the Paymaster, for the child's sole benefit, and the remaining £80 will be at the disposal of the Committee.

JOS. WELLS.
Major Comg. 2d Bat. 43d Regt. L. I.

Whilst at Hythe petitions reached Mr. Webb from the debtors in the Castle, and the prisoners in the gaol at Dover (at which place he had previously bestowed considerable sums) it is almost needless to say, that the wretched supplicants were in each instance presented with a liberal gratuity.

Who can contemplate the career of this truly great and good man without feeling for him sentiments of the highest admiration instead of dissipating his ample resources in fashionable follies, or worldly gratifications, he devotes his time and his wealth to purposes of real usefulness, and in earnest endeavours to rescue suffering humanity from poverty and misery—to hundreds of the unfortunate his liberal benefactions have been the means of welcome, but most unexpected happiness; and if an Englishman has just cause to boast of the proverbial benevolence of his countrymen, surely this unreserved devotion to the cause of misery must excite his liveliest exultation and render his national pride laudable, when the soil which gave him birth records in its annals the history of a WEBB!

APRIL 11.

Sir H. Davy arrived on the 1st of March at Genoa, and quitted it on the 7th, to take his passage by sea to Leghorn. Sir Humphrey is said to have made some interesting experiments at Genoa, on the torpedo and the *fucus*, at which the Professors of the Imperial Academy assisted.